

19 NOV 1971

Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01350R000200840003-9

P-mader, Julius

Germany-Who's

Who in CIA

# Ex-Nazis are Bonn envoys in Africa

Daily World Foreign Department

"No fewer than 10 of the men who today represent the West German state in Africa were formerly active supporters of the racist and colonialist regime of Adolf Hitler," states Dr. Julius Mader of the German Democratic Republic, in a detailed, scholarly survey of West Germany's diplomatic corps in Africa.

Dr. Mader may be familiar to Americans through a book which he authored, called "Who's Who in the CIA." The German edition was published in the GDR in 1938 and was quickly translated into English; it contains hundreds of short, biographical sketches of leading agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and has become required reading in some circles.

## Nazis' colonial plan

Nazi Germany's colonial plan for seizing Africa was drawn up on Sept. 5, 1940, with the approval of the Nazi foreign ministry (then usually referred to as "the Wilhelmstrasse.")

The plan provided for the "re-occupation" of the former Imperial German colonies in Africa: Cameroon, Tanganyika (now Tanzania), Ruanda, and in addition the conquest of French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast (now Ghana), Dahomey, the Belgian Congo (the Zaire Republic, Congo-Kinshasa), the French Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), Uganda and Kenya.

This plan was not implemented because of the Allied defeat of the Nazis in World War II.

Today, we can only judge what the Nazis might have done to Africa, had they succeeded in "reconquering" it, by what they did in Europe to peoples they considered racially inferior such as the Jews, Poles, Russians, and so on.

We do know that prior to the First World War, when Imperial Germany ruled several African colonies, its regime was just as brutal as that of any other colonial power: in German South West Africa (now Namibia) for example, German military forces up to 1914 were fighting a war of extermination against the Herero people, massacring thousands of them, imprisoning the survivors in primitive types of concentration camps.

## Nazi ambassadors

As Dr. Mader points out, West Germany's ambassadors to the independent African states today are part of this German imperialist tradition and identified themselves with the racist Nazi ideology. Among the examples Mader gives are:

— Dr. Harro Brueckner, West German Ambassador to the Zaire Republic (ongo-Kinshasa).

Brueckner was born in 1910 in Austria and was an early recruit to the brown-shirted Nazi Sturm Abteilung (SA), or Storm Troopers, even though the SA was illegal in independent Austria in 1934-38.

After the Nazi seizure of Austria in 1938, Brueckner joined the Nazi party. He got a position in the Nazi foreign ministry, where he was made responsible for — South West Africa (Namibia)!

When Brueckner later was transferred to the Nazi Finance Ministry, he was given a commendation stating that "the bearer has proved by his behavior that he will always unconditionally support the National Socialist state."

After the war, Brueckner did not return to Austria but remained in West Germany, where he entered the diplomatic service and was posted to South Africa and often visited and lectured in South West Africa (Namibia).

— Dr. Hans-Welhelm Lippoldes, Ambassador to Lesotho. Lippoldes in 1935 wrote Ph.D. dissertation for Freiburg University, with the title: "The Javanese Sugar Industry." It was based on his study and research in Java, then part of the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). Lippoldes wrote: "There is one characteristic generally lacking among those people ruled by the white race, ... a spirit of enterprise.

The colonial territories, with

force, can develop fully only with European initiative.

"What is the attitude toward the colonizing efforts of the white race? Undoubtedly, it is the acquisition of material goods. The danger to colonial rule does not come from the subject peoples, but from Communist propaganda ..." Lippoldes wrote.

— Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, Ambassador to Tunisia. Member of the Nazi party (Party card no. 7,005,175). Moltmann served in the Nazi foreign office and was posted to Yugoslavia (1933-41) and Berne, Switzerland (1943-44). In Belgrade in 1941 he helped to prepare the Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia. He was "reactivated" as a diplomat in 1949 as soon as the new West German state was formed.

Now that there is a new, Social-Democratic government in West Germany led by Chancellor Willy Brandt, it can be hoped that these and other imperialist and Nazi "hold-overs" from the German past will be cleaned out of Bonn's diplomatic corps, since they certainly do no "represent" either West Germany's people or government abroad.

Approved For Release 2004/11/01 : CIA-RDP88-01350R000200840003-9